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ferent species in his *Eremobrya* and *Desmobrya* divisions, according as their veneration is "articulated" or "adherent," and adopts the present species as the type of Fée's genus *Nevrodium* (Hist. Fil.).

Presl referred it to *Paltonium*; Desvaux, to *Pteropsis*; and Moore, to *Drymoglossum*, in accordance with J. Smith's earlier views. In view of the many changes which the species has already undergone, there is no certainty that it has yet reached a definite abiding place.

There is an excellent (colored) plate of a full plant in Hooker's "Filices Exoticae," where it is figured (t. 45) as *Pteropsis lanceolata*, Desv., and of a single frond in Lowe's "Exotic Ferns" (Vol. 2, pl. lxiv), and "Les Fougères" (p. 33, pl. 9), under the name "*Nevrodium lanceolatum*, Fée."

For the benefit of those who may not have access to the authorities quoted, I give the following brief description of Mr. Curtiss's specimens: Rootstock creeping; stipes 1 to 2 inches long; laminae 8 to 13 inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch broad, tapering both ways, entire, or slightly sinuose at the margins, midnerve prominent; veins immersed, anastomosing, the exterior free, and, as well as the free veinlets within the hexagonal areoles, clubbed at their apices; fructification ante-marginal, in a continuous line near the apex.

Habitat.—Old Rhodes Key, Florida, on soft-barked trees. Discovered by A. H. Curtiss, May, 1881. Heretofore collected in St. Domingo, Jamaica, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Cuba, and not uncommon in the West Indies generally.

Mr. Curtiss's specimens are somewhat narrower than the published plates and descriptions call for, but some of Chas. Wright's Cuban specimens are quite as narrow.

Mr. Curtiss having placed in my hands all of his duplicate specimens, they will be distributed among the more prominent herbaria as far as their limited number will go.

CHEILANTHES TOMENTOSA, Link.—Mr. C. G. Pringle sends specimens of this rare fern from the Santa Catalina and Santa Rita Mountains, Arizona, and reports *Aspidium patens* and *Woodwardia radicans* from the same region.

PELLAEA GRACILIS, Hook.—Shortly after reading Mr. Rusby's interesting notes on the New Mexican ferns in the *Botanical Gazette*, in which he describes the bifurcations of *Woodsia Oregana* (var. ?), I had occasion to look over my duplicates in order to select a few specimens for a correspondent; when, almost the first thing that met my eye was a double-fronded specimen of this delicate fern (*P. gracilis*). The stipe had forked near the top into two short divisions, each bearing a perfectly-developed, fertile lamina.

Medford, Mass., July, 1881.

§ 84. New Species of North American Fungi.

By J. B. ELLIS.

VALSA TUBERCULOSA.—Perithecia 8—10, about .018' diameter, subcircinating and buried in a stroma formed entirely of the substance of the bark, (the latter not being discolored, though rendered more compact) and surrounded by a black circumscribing line, which is very distinct and penetrates the wood beneath; ostiola short-cylind-

dricul, thick, stout, obtuse, with an irregular opening; asci broad-lanceolate, sessile, .003'x.0006'; sporidia biseriate, oblong-elliptical, hyaline, uniseptate and slightly constricted at the septum, .0005'x.0003', with two large transparent nuclei, at length separating in the middle.

The bark of the limb finally decays and falls away, leaving the tuberculiform stroma adherent to the surface of the wood.

On dead limbs of *Amelanchier Canadensis*. April.

LOPHIOSTOMA TINGENS.—Perithecia buried in the wood, mostly compressed, thick and leathery and of medium size; ostiolum barely visible on the surface, not projecting and only slightly compressed; asci cylindrical, .0035'x.0004'; paraphyses linear; sporidia uniseriate, oblong, obtuse, brownish, 3-septate, with a longitudinal septum more or less distinct, often slightly curved, variable in length, mostly about .0007'x.000275'.

On dry, decorticated maple limbs. February.

SPHAERIA FUNICOLA.—Scattered, minute, ovate-globose, seated among the fibres of cotton; ostiolum not prominent; asci turgid-cylindrical, .0025'x.0007'; paraphyses connate and brown above; sporidia biseriate, oblong-elliptic, hyaline, 3-septate, slightly curved, .00075'—.0008'x.0003'.

On old cotton twine, exposed on a grape trellis. Iona, N. J. January. Rev. Isaac Leonard.

SPHAERIA LATEBROSA.—Perithecia minute, gregarious, sub-globose, covered by the epidermis, which is elevated and blackened above and soon pierced by the subconic ostiola; asci clavate-cylindric, about .0035' long; paraphyses filiform, abundant, interwoven, longer than the asci; sporidia biseriate, fusiform, slightly curved, 4-6-nucleate, about .001' long.

On basal sheaths of old *Andropogon*. September.

SPHAERIA (DIAPORTHE) GALLOPHILA.—Densely gregarious, perithecia sub-cuticular, depressed-hemispheric, .0009'—.001' diameter, rugose; ostiola cylindric, obtuse, minutely roughened, .0006'—.001' long; sporidia biseriate, oblong-fusiform, hyaline, 2-4-nucleate, and mostly constricted, when young faintly appendiculate at each end, slightly curved, variable in length, .0005'—.0007' long.

The part of the matrix occupied by the fungus appears to the naked eye as if covered with a black pubescence, so thickly is it dotted with the hair-like ostiola.

On dead canes of *Rubus villosus*. September.

SPHAERIA (LEPTOS) DEFODIENS.—Perithecia depressed-globose, .0085'—.01' diameter, covered with fragments of the ruptured epidermis, at length deciduous; ostiolum subglobose, large, prominent; asci broad, clavate-cylindric; paraphyses abundant; sporidia biseriate, fusiform-oblong, hyaline, 3-5-septate and at length constricted at the septa, .0008'—.0012'x.0002'—.0003', with an apical bristle-like appendage when young.

On *Juncus*. Iona, N. J. September.

SPHAERIA (LEPTOS) MERTENSIAE.—Subcuticular; ostiola papilliform; asci clavate-cylindric, .003'—.004'x.0006'—.0007'; sporidia crowded, linear-lanceolate, yellowish, nucleate, uniseptate at first,

becoming at length 5- (or more) septate, constricted near the middle and more or less swollen, .00015'—.02'x.00015'—.0002'.

Nearly allied to *S. Ogilviensis*, B. & Br., but the sporidia are larger and the perithecia not flattened nor collapsed.

On dead leaves of *Mertensia*. American Fork Canyon, Utah. M. E. Jones. July, 1880.

SPHAERIA (LEPTOS.) LEIOSTEGA.—Perithecia gregarious, pustuliform and entirely covered by the cuticle, which is scarcely blackened above them; asci cylindrical; sporidia uniseriate, elliptical, nearly hyaline, 3-septate, .0008'x.00035'—.0004'.

Allied to *S. fuscella*, B. & Br.

On various dead twigs—*Carya*, *Rosa*, *Vaccinium*, etc.

SPHAERIA ECKFELDTII.—Minute, scattered, erumpent, pustuliform, membranaceous, black, at length pierced; asci bag-like, obovate, about .0025'x.001'; sporidia inordinate, oblong, sub-hyaline or fuscous at first, soon becoming brown and 3-septate, .0013'x.0003'.

On bleached wood of *Castanea*, near Philadelphia. January. J. W. Eckfeldt, M.D. (Ellis, *N. A. Fungi*, No. 593.)

MELIOLA MACULOSA.—Forming patches 1-4th inch across, on the under side of the leaf. Perithecia subglobose, perforated above, seated on a mycelium of brown, branching, sparingly-septate, prostrate threads, and surrounded at the base with a few straight black spreading hairs, about equal in length to the diameter of the perithecium; asci sessile, cylindric, .002'x.0004'; sporidia irregularly uniseriate, subhyaline, elliptical or ovate-elliptical, .0004'—.00045'x.0002', uniseptate and constricted at the septum.

On fallen leaves of *Andromeda*(?). June. (*Venturia maculosa*, *N. A. Fungi*, No. 200.)

ASTERINA NIGERRIMA.—Perithecia flattened, minute, .003'—.004' diameter, of a radiate, cellular structure; asci oblong-clavate, sessile, .0013'x.0004'; sporidia crowded, oblong-clavate, slightly curved, nearly hyaline, 4-nucleate, .00045'—.00015'; paraphyses none.

The portion of the stem occupied by the fungus is blackened as if charred.

On old stems of *Erigeron*(?), lying on the ground. October.*

§ 85. *Helonias bullata*, L., in Morris Co., N. J.—A reliable report that this plant had been gathered by a lady, in a bog near the town of Dover, induced me to hunt for it. My informant, Rev. E. E. Butler, formerly rector of the Episcopal church of that place, and familiar with the vicinage, kindly offered to go with me and act as guide. On the 12th of May we went from Easton to Dover by rail, and drove thence four miles westward, to the village of Succasunna, which lies on a plain of the same name between the mountains, at an elevation of about 600 feet above tide. Passing along its single street from south to north, we stopped at the last house, tied our horse to a tree and followed the road on foot toward an extensive wooded swamp, which it crossed, a little distance beyond. Not a hundred yards from the house, I spied in a fence-corner a leafless shrub bear-

* In the present and foregoing articles, where no locality is given the species were collected in the vicinity of Newfield, N. J.